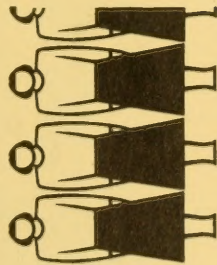
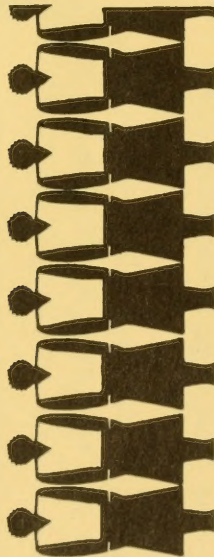


WHO ARE THE MOTHERS THAT DIE?

Each symbol represents 10 deaths per 10,000 live births

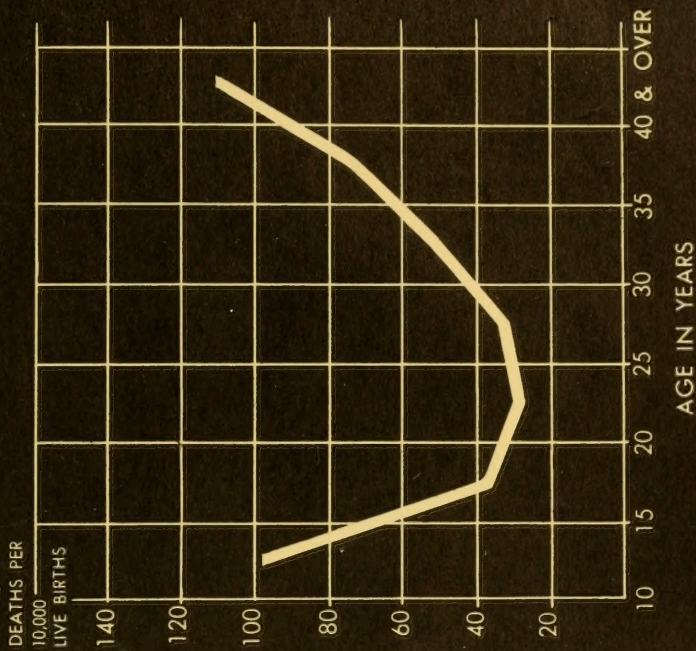


WHITE

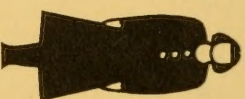
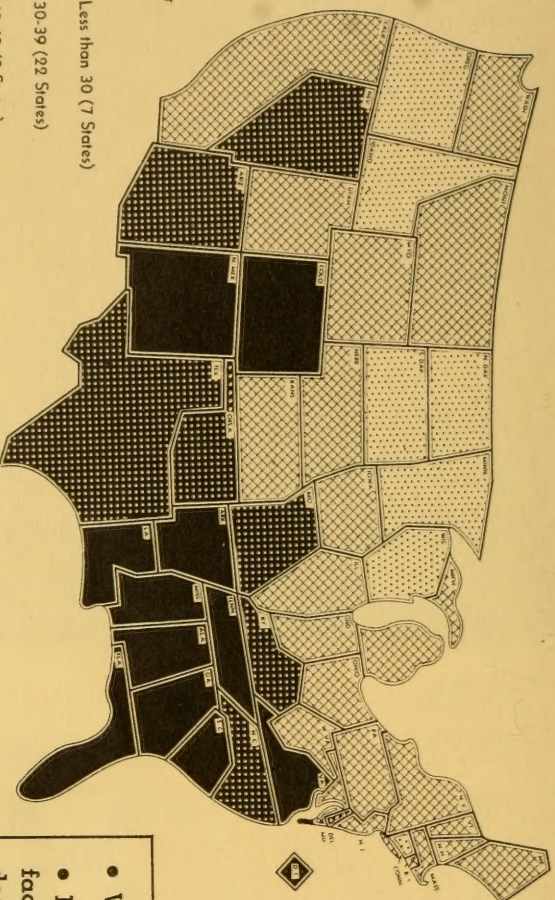


NEGRO

HOW OLD ARE THE MOTHERS THAT DIE?



DO MANY MORE MOTHERS DIE IN SOME STATES OF THIS COUNTRY THAN IN OTHERS?

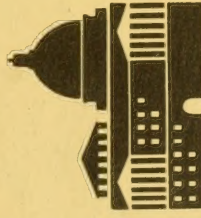


The maternal mortality rate varies in different States from 22 to 65 per 10,000 live births. If the rate for Idaho (22) prevailed in the whole United States we would save 4,200 mothers in a year.

- What is the risk to mothers in your State?
- Find out if your State has adequate facilities and personnel for lowering the death rate.
- Your State health officer needs the co-operation of every citizen in reducing the risk.

MAKE MOTHERHOOD SAFER?

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU



EDUCATION

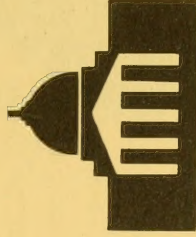


RESEARCH



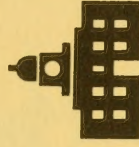
FUNDS

THE STATE



STATE GOVERNMENT

THE COMMUNITY



LOCAL
GOVERNMENT



DOCTORS



NURSES



SOCIAL WORKERS



SCHOOLS



HOSPITAL



HEALTH
CENTER



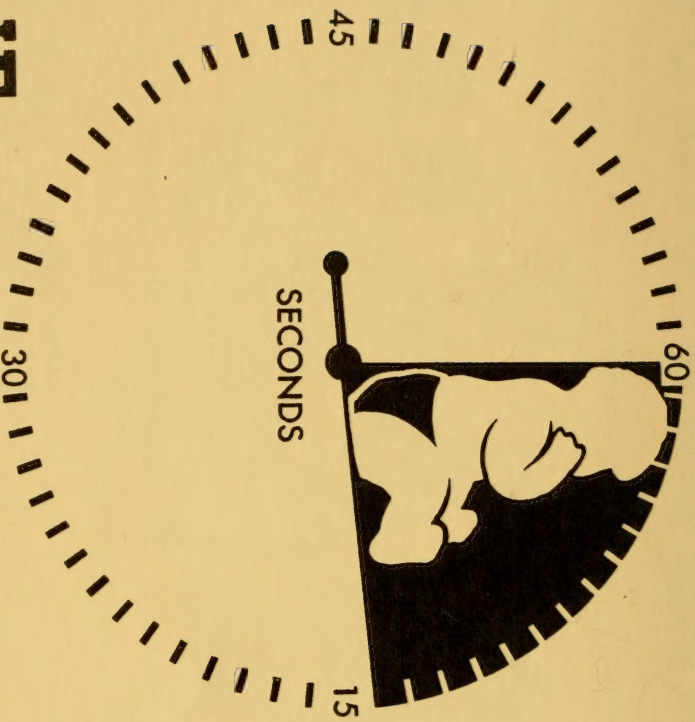
THE FAMILY

But—we are not doing enough. There are still too many avoidable deaths of mothers and young babies. We need to ask ourselves:
How many mothers and babies are dying?
Where are they dying?
Why are they dying?
Are fewer dying now than in the past?

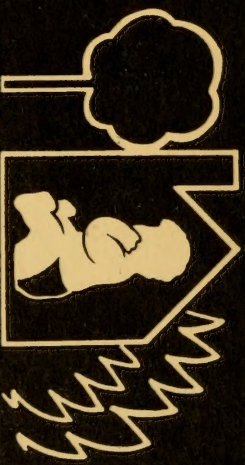
[The following pages answer
these questions with figures for
the year 1939]

HOW ARE WE GOING TO SAVE MORE OF THESE LIVES?

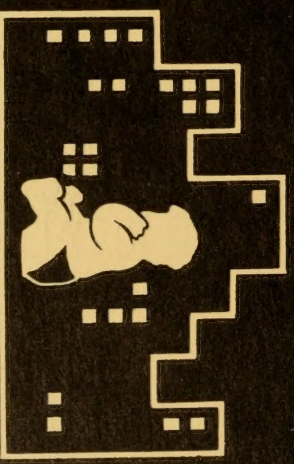
2,250,000 BABIES ARE BORN ALIVE EVERY YEAR



ONE BABY IS BORN EVERY 14 SECONDS IN THE UNITED STATES



More than ONE MILLION IN THE COUNTRY



More than ONE MILLION IN THE CITY

IN A SINGLE YEAR 148,000 DEATHS

9,000

mothers die from conditions of pregnancy and childbirth.

73,000

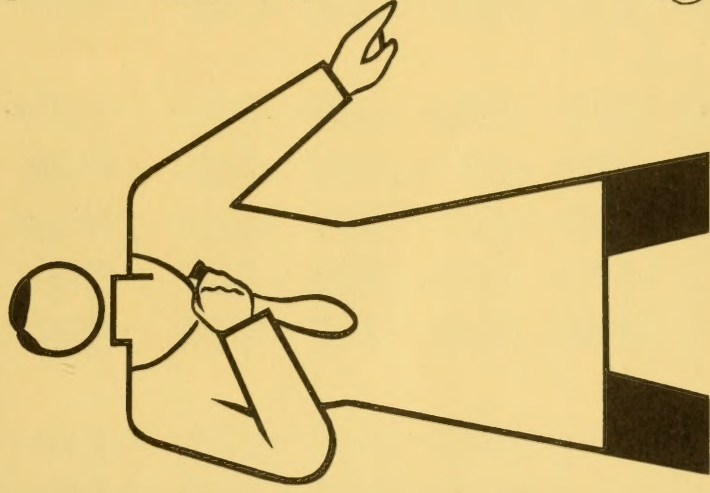
babies are born dead.

66,000

babies die in the first month of life.

DOCTORS SAY:

AT LEAST 1 OUT OF 2
MATERNAL DEATHS
CAN BE PREVENTED

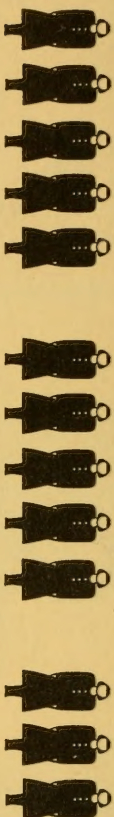


1 OUT OF 3 DEATHS
OF YOUNG BABIES
CAN BE PREVENTED

DO MANY MORE MOTHERS DIE IN THIS COUNTRY THAN IN THE COUNTRIES OF OUR ANCESTORS?

Each symbol represents 3 deaths per 10,000 live births

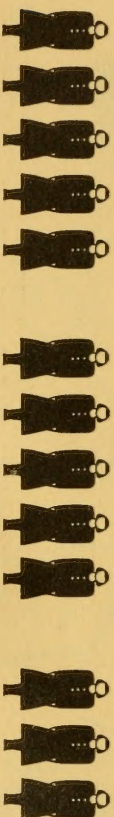
UNITED STATES



GERMANY



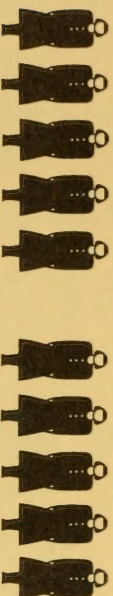
ENGLAND
AND WALES



IRELAND



SWEDEN



ITALY



WHAT ARE WE DOING TO

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Distributes popular bulletins to inform those concerned with the care of mothers and children • Conducts research to discover the best methods of care • Administers the sections of the Social Security Act providing for Federal grants-in-aid to the States for maternal and child-health services.

THE STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, through Federal and State funds, are—Strengthening their divisions of maternal and child health • Training more doctors and public-health nurses • Helping the public to understand the problems and how to meet them • Cooperating with local communities in providing maternal and child-health services.

FEB 19 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LOCAL COMMUNITIES, through Federal, State, and local funds, are making provision for—Full-time health departments, with medical and public-health-nursing service • Prenatal and postnatal clinics and conferences • Home-delivery nursing services • Supervision of midwives • Child-health conferences • Consultation services for practicing physicians • Postgraduate education of practicing physicians in obstetrics and pediatrics.

BETTER CARE FOR

5573.149

278



MOTHER AND CHILD

WHY DO THESE MOTHERS DIE?

MEDICAL CAUSES



NOT DUE TO ABORTION

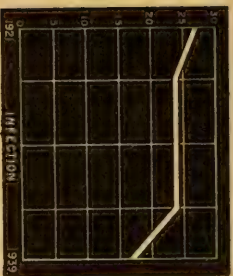
Each symbol represents 5 percent of all maternal deaths

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS



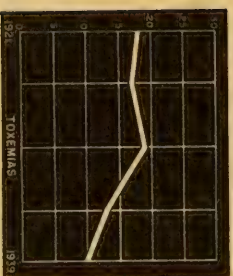
THE CAUSES POINT THE WAY TO THE CURES

DEATHS PER 10,000 LIVE BIRTHS

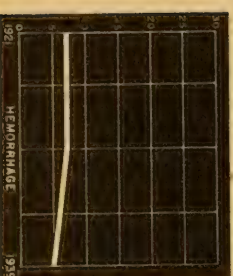


For many years there was little change in the maternal death rate but a decline has begun.

WHAT WILL PREVENT INFECTION? Strict cleanliness in technique of doctors and nurses. Avoidance of abortion, unnecessary operation, and injury.



WHAT WILL CONTROL TOXEMIAS? Adequate medical care beginning in the early months and continuing throughout pregnancy.



WHAT WILL CONTROL HEMORRHAGE? Competent medical and nursing attendants. Facilities for blood transfusion.

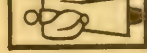
WHO ATTENDED THE MOTHERS AT DELIVERY?

IN HOSPITALS ATTENDED BY DOCTOR



IN THE CITY

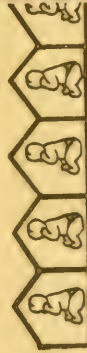
AT HOME ATTENDED BY—
DOCTOR · MIDWIFE



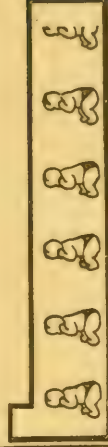
IN THE COUNTRY

Each symbol represents 10 per cent of the live births

OF EVERY 100 WHITE BABIES



45 ARE BORN IN HOMES



55 IN HOSPITALS

OF EVERY 100 NEGRO BABIES



80 ARE BORN IN HOMES



20 IN HOSPITALS

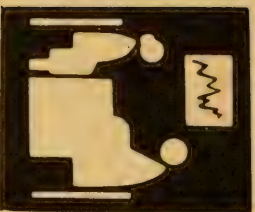


Midwives attended 3%
of the births of white
infants, 52% of the
births of Negro infants.

Each symbol represents 10 babies

HOW TO MAKE MOTHERHOOD SAFER

BEFORE CHILD BIRTH



EXAMINATION WEIGHING



BLOOD
PRESSURE



URINE TEST



BLOOD TEST



PROPER DIET



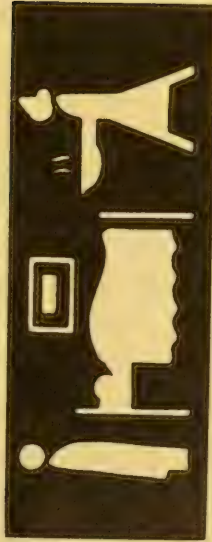
REST

GO TO THE DOCTOR FOR—

Complete examination before the fifth month of pregnancy
Repeated tests and general supervision at regular intervals

¹² ADEQUATE CARE BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER

AT CHILDBIRTH



HOME

PLANNED DELIVERY



HOSPITAL

AFTER CHILDBIRTH



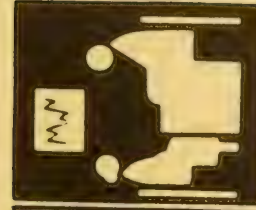
REST



NURSING



HOUSEHOLD
CARE



EXAMINATION

CHILDBIRTH IS THE RIGHT OF EVERY MOTHER ¹³

WHERE ARE BABIES BORN?



LARGE CITIES



MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES



SMALL CITIES AND TOWNS



VILLAGES AND FARMS



Each symbol represents 75,000 babies

One-half of all the babies are born in the poorest homes



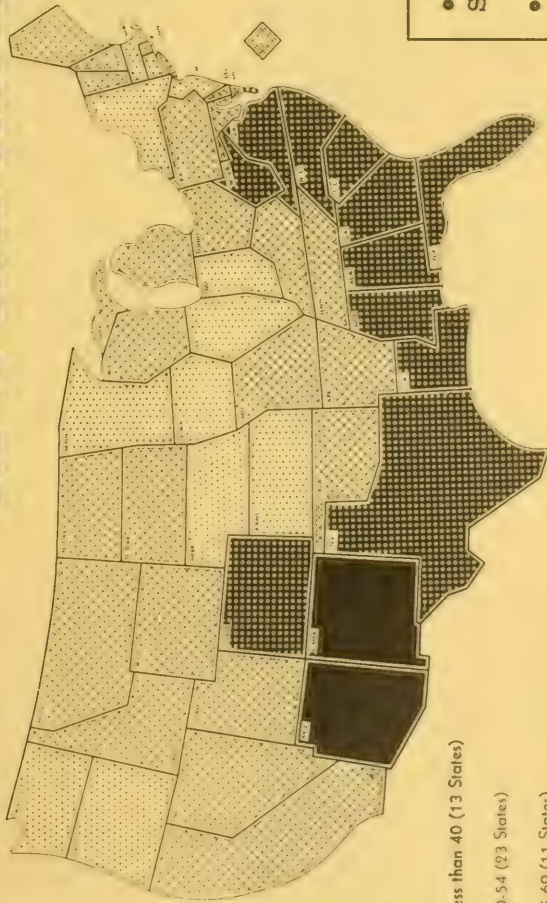
In families on relief or with incomes of less than \$1,000 . . . more than 1,000,000 babies a year



In families with incomes of \$1,000 or more . . . more than 1,000,000 babies a year

DO MANY MORE BABIES

DIE IN SOME STATES THAN IN OTHERS?



Deaths in
the first
year of
life per
1,000 live
births

Less than 40 (13 States)

40-54 (23 States)

55-69 (11 States)

70 or more (2 States)



The infant mortality rate varies in different States from 35 to 109 per 1,000 live births.

If the rate for Oregon (35) prevailed in the whole United States we would save 30,000 babies in a year.

- What is the risk to babies in your State?
- Find out if your State has adequate facilities for lowering the death rate.
- Your State health officer needs the cooperation of every citizen in reducing this risk.

THE RATE FOR THE UNITED STATES WAS 48 IN 1939

WHO ARE THE BABIES THAT DIE?

Each symbol represents 5 deaths per 1,000 live births

WHITE



NEGRO



HOW OLD ARE THE BABIES THAT DIE?

UNDER ONE MONTH OF AGE

UNDER 1 DAY



1-6 DAYS



1-3 WEEKS

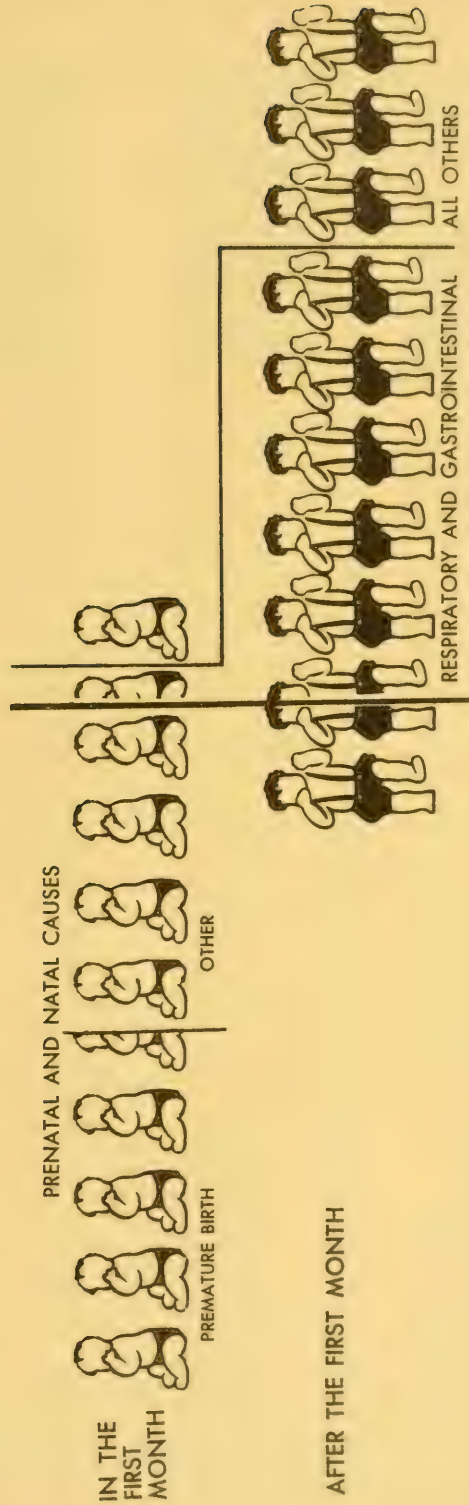


1-11 MONTHS OF AGE



Each symbol represents 5,000 babies

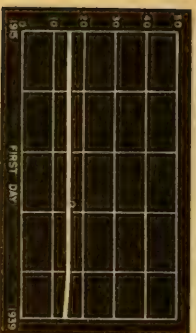
WHY DO BABIES DIE?



Each symbol represents 10 percent of the deaths in each period

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PREVENT INFANT DEATHS?

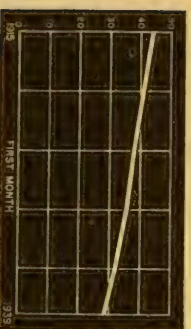
DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



ON THE FIRST DAY OF LIFE

REDUCE premature birth through adequate prenatal care • REDUCE birth injury through good obstetric care • PREVENT syphilis by treating syphilitic women throughout pregnancy.

PROVIDE special care for premature infants • PROVIDE consultation services of specialists for both mother and child.



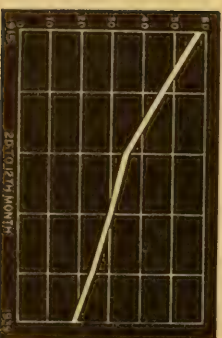
IN THE FIRST MONTH OF LIFE

REDUCE premature birth • REDUCE birth injury • PREVENT infection by improving medical and nursing care • PREVENT syphilis.

PROVIDE better care for premature babies • PROVIDE supervision by competent physician • PROVIDE consultation services of child specialists.

AFTER THE FIRST MONTH OF LIFE

PROVIDE supervision by physician and public health nurse • ENCOURAGE breast feeding for 6 or 7 months • PREVENT gastrointestinal disease by providing safe milk and protecting food from flies • LESSEN the severity of respiratory infection by early recognition and treatment • PROTECT the baby against colds and other communicable diseases.



WHAT ABOUT THE 73,000 BABIES BORN DEAD EACH YEAR?

OUT OF FIVE STILLBORN BABIES



3 DIE
BEFORE LABOR



2 DIE
DURING LABOR

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PREVENT STILLBIRTHS?

DURING PREGNANCY:

PROVIDE adequate prenatal care beginning before the fifth month.

PROVIDE early diagnosis and proper treatment of Syphilis, Toxemias, and Hemorrhage.

AT CONFINEMENT:

PROVIDE competent medical attendants.

SOME OF THE GAPS IN EXISTING SERVICES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES

Of the 2,400 rural counties in the United States —

About half have no full-time health departments.

About four-fifths have no prenatal clinics under State health-department supervision.

About two-thirds have no child-health conferences under State health-department supervision.

Of the 3,072 counties in the United States —

About 800 have no rural public-health-nursing service.

Many rural areas do not have enough well-trained doctors and hospital facilities for the care of mothers and babies.

Many communities lack facilities for expert diagnosis and specialists for consultation with doctors caring for mothers and babies.

TO FILL THE GAPS, EXPERTS SAY, THESE THINGS MUST BE PROVIDED:

More and better care of mothers before, during, and after childbirth.

More and better care of young babies.

Local centers for diagnosis and consultation.

Better training of doctors and nurses in obstetrics and pediatrics.

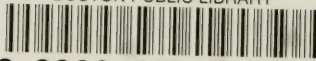
Better distribution of qualified doctors and nurses.

Better distribution of good hospital facilities.



These things can
be provided through the
cooperation of Federal,
State, and local govern-
ments, private agencies
and organizations, with
the help of an informed
citizenry, to the end that
every mother may seek
and obtain safe care for
herself and for her baby.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 05708 5969

